SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1900.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month .. DAILY, per Year BUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year 8 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Mouth. Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Mosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for cation wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that pur pose.

A Second Lesson in Imperialism. We pointed out the other day for the benefit of the Mobile Register the circumstance that if the Porto Rico Act is unconstitutional, if it is a case of taxation without the consent of the governed, so is the late session. Our esteemed contemporary gravely replies:

"The matter escaped our attention. THE SUN will It is difficult to keep track of all the varieties of Republican radicalism. We are indebted to THE SUN for calling this violation of the Constitution to our notice. It is another illustration of the careless regard of the Republican party for the rights and liberties of the people."

The matter having been called to its attention, we suppose that the Register will now proceed to denounce the Republican party for imperialism in Alaska. Its denunciation will be awaited with interest. It is quite true that much has been going

on elsewhere than in Porto Rico. Now that our esteemed contemporary has got upon the track of past misdeeds and unconstitutional proceedings, we invite its attention to the proclamation issued by President Madison on October 27, 1810, in regard to territory much nearer to Mobile than either Porto Rico or Alaska:

"Whereas the territory south of the Mississippi Territory and east of the river Mississippi, and extending to the river Perdido, of which possession was not delivered to the United States in pursuance of the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th of April, 1803, has at all times, as is well known, been considered and claimed by them as being within the colony of Louisiana conveyed by the said treaty in the same extent that it had in the hands of Spain, and that it

these weighty and urgent considerations, have deemed it right and requisite that possession should be taken of the said territory in the name and behalf of the

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORN, Governor of the Orleans Territory of which the said Territory is to be taken as a part, will accordingly proceed to execute the same and to exercise on the said Territory the authorities and functions legally appertaining to his office: and the good people inhabiting the same are invited and enjoined to pay due respect to him in that character, to be obedient to the laws, to maintain order, to cherish harmony, and in every manner to conduct themselves as peaceable citizens, under full assurance that they will be protected in the enforment of their liberty, property and religion."

This is set down as the Mobile Register's second lesson in "imperialism." It will be interested in this lesson even more than it was in the Alaska lesson, because Mobile itself was included in the territory thus imperialistically seized, governed without the consent of the governed and taxed without representation.

It happens that JAMES MADISON was not a Republican, in the modern political sense, and that he was one of the principal authors of the Constitution; but the imperialism is Just the same.

The Facts Are Republican.

The Southern Industrial League met at Atlanta a short time ago and appointed a committee to prepare an address upon the commercial situation and prospects of the South. Objection was made by some of the members that the address brought in by the committee sounded too much like an indorsement of the Republican national platform. So the address was not accepted and another committee was instructed to prepare a new address. After consultation this committee saked for a postponement until after the Novem-

The business South and the Bryanite South cannot agree. The facts are too Republican. The rapid growth of Southern industries and the interest of the cotton planters and cotton manufacturers in expansion and the Asiatic markets contrast sharply with the sentiments of the Democratic national platform. After the election Southern business men can mention the facts without impoliteness to the Bryan theories.

Throughout the country the facts are an Indorsement of the Philadelphia platform.

W Volcanic Energy in Japan.

No wonder the Japanese have a mortal terror of volcanic eruptions and earthquakes when they are treated to such a proigious display of subterranean force as that which has just killed hundreds of percons and engulfed many villages in northern apan. The volcano of Adsuma, which had given no sign of energy for many centuries. ddenly became active a few days ago. Great rivers of lava poured down the slopes of the mountain for five miles, completely burying many towns. In addition to the cos of life there has been enormous damage property.

There are no records of any previous outburst at Adsuma. It is not surprising. however, that the volcano has resumed the active phase, for this phenomenon is not unusual in Japan. Adsuma has repeated. on a smaller scale, the tragic occurrence that took place twenty miles south of it almost exactly twelve years ago. No volcanio eruption in modern times, except the terrible explosion that blew the island of Krakatoa into the sea, has equalled in magnitude that which took place at Bandai-san on July 18, 1888. This volcano, south of Adsuma, is about two hundred miles north of Tokio. The latest record of its activity was in the eighth century. For hundreds of years farmers had tilled the slopes of the mountain. On the fatal day the people living around the volcano heard a noise like ruinbling thunder that seemed to come from the depths of the earth. Suddenly Kobandai, the smallest of the three peaks, was blown high into the air. Immense quantities of water and mud were ejected but there was no lava or signs of fire. The tragedy seemed to have been | Herald is as far from genuine opposition to caused by immense volumes of steam which, without a moment's warning, blew Its one occasion for remonstrance this year, the peak skyward and scattered its frag- we believe, was DovLE's knocking down of ments for many miles around, burying five the umpire EMBLIE, an act which our conhamlets under twenty feet of liquid mud.

rivers were completely dammed by the torrent of falling earth and formed lakes which still remain. An abyss about 1,000 feet deep now marks the spot where the peak rose above the surrounding country. Nearly 600 persons were killed and most of their bodies were buried deep under the downpour of earth.

The outburst at Adsuma resembles that of Bandai-san in the suddenness of its renewal of the active phase after centuries of quiescence. There was, however, no such terrific explosion as at Bandai-san, and the phenomenon is of the ordinary type of volcanic eruptions.

These wild mountain masses of northern Japan have some disadvantages as the abode of men, and hence the country is not so densely peopled as are most other parts of Japan. Enormous masses of snow accumulate in winter in the valleys around Bandaisan, Adsuma and other mountains. The valleys are often blocked with snow to a depth of twenty feet. During the winter mountain population, of course, can do little work. Dr. NEUMANN told, a few years representation and of government without ago, of a village not far from Adsuma where the inhabitants, after their breakfast Alaska Act passed by the Congress at its in winter, are accustomed to go to the baths which are fed by hot streams and remain in them all the day enjoying the heat. The more favored parts of Japan further south, admit that there has been much going on elsewhere. which do not suffer from snow or cold, are of course of greater importance in respect of agriculture, the main pursuit of the people. There are better harbors also in southern Japan, a circumstance which gives that part of the country a further economic advantage over the northern districts.

Chinese Unveracity.

Truthfulness is not one of the Five Constant Virtues of the Chinese. Confucius himself in his "Spring" and "Autumn" annals, still a part of Chinese education, was frequently guilty of suppression of the truth. Probably the Occidental notion of the value of a man's word is as strange to the Chinese as any habit of theirs can seem to us. To tell the whole truth is not the way of Chinese. As Dr. ARTHUR SMITH shows in his clever and philosophical book on "Chinese Characteristics," the Chinese usually leaves much to be inferred and he has a genius for indirection. Whenever a foreign Government has a request or a demand to make of China, the usual answer is that the thing cannot be done. Insistence will bring assertion that it has been done. Finally, if the pressure upon the officials is great enough, the thing will dent of the United States of America, in pursuance of be done. The continual fictions are a part of the game. The exposure of them brings no disgrace.

Dealing with an Occidental who is hampered by a sense of honor and fails to allow for the percentage or totality of falsehood in his Oriental opponent, the latter has an advantage. Even if Sir HENRY WOOTTON's definition of Ambassador be true to a certain extent of European diplomacy in China, the Occidentals cannot equal their Oriental antagonists, who have been schooled in dissimulation for thousands of years.

It will be remembered that LI HUNG CHANG had the leaders of the Taiping rebellion put to death after they had come to a conference under a promise of safety. Chinese GORDON was furious, but LI probably did to the rebels exactly what they would have done to him under similar circumstances.

In estimating the trustworthiness of Chinese official accounts of recent events in Pekin, the Chinese habit of disregarding or concealing the truth must be taken into consideration.

It may be added that if every Chinese the foreigners in Pekin had been massacred, the fact could not be elicited by questioning. Long experience has taught the Chinese to mind his own business, to seek to keep out of trouble and to keep his head on his shoulders. And the highest officials will know, for publication, just as much and as little as Prince Tuan or the Empress Dowager or whoever else is now in power may prescribe.

To a Friend of "Rowdyism."

Our esteemed friend the Boston Herald rebukes THE SUN for saying that it has been a friend of rowdyism on the ball field. Would that THE SUN were wrong! But possibly proof that it is right will enable the Herald to start fair upon putting down rowdyism, one or two extreme instances of which have waked our contemporary to what is disreputable in the national game. If in its present state of mind the Herald will read a quotation from its columns published in THE SUN of Nov. 13, 1898, it may see how accurate is our statement that'it has been the apologist of disorder:

"There is another point to be considered. It is discipline among the players. In this is comprehended rowdyism upon the field. Complaints on this point have been continued the present year. Some of these are well founded, but we have had little of this trouble in Boston. We have reached the conclusion that the cause of it is not all with the players. The umpires themselves are in part responsible for it. Umpires might be mentioned whose judgment is so good, and who have so fair a manner upon the field. that the questioning of their decision is seldom seen. We are inclined to have charity for a player also who is very sure he has made a point, and finds to not allowed by an umpire, if he breaks out in some expression of feeling. There is human nature in this, and unless he is ugly and abusive we would treat it leniently. A good umpire knows how to deal with it without adopting the manner of tyrannising or infleting severe penalties when a more considerate nent will have better results Now, we doubt the wisdom of emphasizing loutbreaks upon the field unless they take on a clearly dangerous character."

This is encouragement of rowdylsm and nothing else. "Charity" for players who think that the umpire is wrong. "Expresstone of feeling" are simply human nature to be treated with lenity, unless the author is "ugly or abusive." The player is to regulate his conduct, his "expressions of feeling," according to his opinion whether the umpire is good or bad. The good umpire is the one who knows best how to deal with expressions of feeling without" tyrannizing," or "inflicting severe penalties." In short, our contemporary would let "expressions of feeling," that is kicking against the umpire's decision—a violation of the fundamental rule of sport and order therein-pass, unless they take on a

"clearly dangerous character." Practically not even ardent and open championship of disorder could have a more demoralizing effect upon baseball than this mushy toleration of violations of the rule that the umpire's decision must not be questioned.

Alas! we have present evidence that the rowdyism on the ball field as it was in 1898. temporary would doubtless classify as

small stream was buried out of sight. Two of THE SUN that the Herski encour ages bad behavior upon the ball field is not borne out by the record that the Boston club has made in this respect! This is merely more of the toleration that leads to intolerable conduct. Between the Boston players and those of the other clubs there has been this year no essential difference in the matter of disorder on the field. And the Boston club is exceptional. we believe, in having an owner who has joined the kickers against the umpire so aggressively that the event reached the ears of the public. Our Boston contemporary should know itself and learn baseball.

Tom Reed in This Campaign.

The appearance of the Hon, TROMAS BRACKETT REED on the stump for McKINLEY and ROOSEVELT and the Republican party is a future event that may be expected with confidence. And he will be in his finest form, for he must have accumulated political energy while practising law in this borough.

No more nonsensical rumor has circulated lately than that which imputed to the Republican campaign managers an intention to "blacklist" this eminent citizen and life-long Republican. Blacklist Tom REED, formerly of Maine, now of New York? Why, if any person were to undertake to write his name down among the unworthy, the very ink would refuse to flow and any self-respecting piece of paper would reject the attempted outrage.

Mr. REED has retired from the public service in order to earn money for himself and his family, but he has not retired from the Republican party or relinquished his interest in its principles and struggles. In private life he is yet one of the foremost of living Republicans. His voice has not lost its potency, and we do not believe that it will be silent at a time when Bryanism menaces the country with a set of doctrines which Mr. REED abhors, and with declared intentions which must set every ganglion in his considerable anatomy a-quiver with indignant protest.

The absurd report that Mr. REED will not be invited to take part in the coming campaign is disposed of by the Hon. JOSEPH H. MANLEY's positive statement to the contrary in behalf of the Republican Executive Committee. The grounds for assuming without hesitation that Mr. REED will respond at the proper time to such an invitation with one or more speeches of the sort which he alone can make, are to be found in what we know of his character, his fighting spirit, and his loyalty to the party he has served so faithfully and so long.

That knowledge is common property, and the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED ought to be proud because it is common property.

A Real Comparison of Losses.

This note of anti-imperialist joy, of depreciation of the American army and of praise for the way the British do things in India, was sounded by the Springfield Republican the other day:

"The death lists Gen. MACARTHUR has been for warding from Mantla for some time indicate a death ate in the army there of about 3 per cent, not includ ing those dying on transports returning home. This s nearly double the death rate in the English army

This statement has just enough truth to prevent it from being denied wholly, and too much falsehood to let it pass unchalenged.

As the army in the Philippines has varied continually during the past two years, it is out of the question to find the real percentage of loss at any one time. We accept the Republican's estimate of 3 per cent The sugar plum which the "anti-imperialwith so much pleasure unde tongue is the attempted comparison of our losses in the Philippines, whatever they may be, with the losses of the "English army in India."

In the last British-Indian campaign that can be compared to ours in the Philippines, that of 1897-98 in the Tochi Valley on the Malakand frontier, against the Mohmands and in Tirah, 53,000 troops were employed. The losses were 583 killed, 537 died of disease, 1,460 wounded and 129 miss-

ing-a total loss of just over 5 per cent. It may be argued, however, that the troops employed in these campaigns were chiefly native Indian troops, and that the comparison is with the British troops in India. The British troops in India are in garrison, under the daily care of surgeons to prevent them from undue exertion in the Indian climate: our troops in the Phil ippines are in garrison only in name; their duty is constant and harassing, just as is that of policemen in a large city. They are subject to many more necessary vicissi tudes than are the British soldiers in India. The Republican's comparison was unfair, and largely untrue.

The Twenty-seven.

The one score and seven anti-imperialists who met in a room in an uptown New York hotel a few days ago and determined to prove the intensity of their opposition to 'militarism" by sending one score and seven delegates to the Indianapolis conference, take themselves seriously. They have come to believe that the eves of the nation are on them without the suspicion of a wink. The Evening Post thus describes the solemnity of the emotions and responsibilities of the twenty-seven:

"If its consistency be thus maintained, the Plaza Hotel committee will be thrown back upon its own resources. Its fighting blood is evidently up, and on of its members said to your correspondent to-day that he could not see how, under its instructions it could do anything less than issue a call itself. They pro fees in the warmest terms their dislike of the Admi istration, and their wish that there were some effective way of rebuking it without incurring other perils, bu they indist that, if they do their duty as they see it

In union there is strength. The appearance of an entire political party in one hotel chamber for conference is grotesque, even if the members of it are oblivious to the absurdity. The threat of a "call" defiantly. because exclusively issued by the twentyseven without waiting for the consent of any other group of disgruntled citizens, is a grave menace indeed, but its reckless ness scarcely justifies the irreverent suggestion that in such event "Providence must be held responsible for the result."

There is a good deal of quiet, unconscious fun in the spectacle of the whole twentyseven with their "fighting blood evidently up" deliberating on the precise authority of their "instructions," self-obtained and self-imposed in New York. The twentyseven are certainly amusing, but assuredly they are not frivolous.

Foreign universities and learned societies have often recognized, in recent years, the good work that American scholars, men of and promoters of scientific investigat lars, men of science It was like a boiler explosion of inde-scribable violence. Boulders weighing many tons were stat five miles into the air. A temporary would doubtless classify as of "clearly dangerous character." Bus our contemporary a few days ago re-marked that "the abourd statement Gassey and Mr. Monnes E. Smooth be because

ary members of that distinguished body. Prof. AGASSIZ's studies of coral reefs and his other ceanio researches, Gen. GREELY's continuou labors in the geographic field ever since he returned from those memorable years of toil and suffering in the Arctic regions and Mr. JESUP's promotion of geographic and ethno logical researches in Mexico, northeast Asia and north Greenland as well as in our own country, are well known at home; and TER SUN congratulates them upon the new honor which foreigners have just conferred upon them.

So the Advance Agents of the Democratic party, whose special function it is to make all arrangements connected with the Bryan notification in the Indianapolis Fair Grounds, have quarrelled with the railroads on the subject of fares, and threaten to take the show some where else, unless the railroads yield. This opens an opportunity for unattached advance agents. A little drumming up of interest in enterprising towns may enable the independent agent to offer such inducements that he will be able to engage the Bryan performers and make a dollar or two besides.

New York has a large cosmopolitan population, whose appreciation of music, vocal, instrumental or even mechanical, is a matter of inheritance. During the summer months when the music of hand organs is generally most in demand hereabouts and the profit from them is largest, those persons whose supersensitive musical instinct might be offended by the lack of melody in the mechanical hand organ are out of town. New York is very largely a city of tenement houses, apartment house or boarding houses. The number of residences exclusively occupied by one family and household is almost infinitesimal. Organ grinders licensed to play in any part of town select by preference those neighborhoods where they are welcome rather than thos n which their presence is objectionable and in which they receive no donations. The most certain patrons and approvers of hand organ music in New York are the children of the poor From stoop, balcony, area and doorstep they greet the street music man and his extinction would be a hardship to them, chiefly. Of recent years there has been a distinct improvement in the manufacture of hand organs, now mostly American made. The music of the street organ is an influence in New York streets in summer, that should not be eliminated by the Aldermen and Councilmen.

The first automobile racing tournament ever held in this country, which began or Wednes day at the course of the Branford Driving Park Association, at Branford, Conn. promises to be an event as interesting as it is unique. asmuch as the unknown qualities of the machines entered made good handicapping course. Enough has been shown, however, to justify the prediction that automobile racing will possess an interest of its own.

No two railroad locomotives, although built on lines exactly similar and intended to be identical, possess precisely the same speed; and the same may be said concerning automobiles Moreover, in racing, one chauffeur is certain t use better judgment in applying his power than another, and here may rest his ability to win. The inauguration of automobile racing must be hailed as a very interesting event of the depart ing century.

The Kansas City Times has discovered "the road-gauge conservatism" of Col. BRYAN. In time it will discover the shrinking shyness of JIM HAM LEWIS, the political judgment of HOPEPUL JIM JONES, the reticence of WIND ALLEN, the courage of Lon STEPHENS, the frank and open character of Gumshon Bill STONE, the wisdom of JOHN JACOB LENTE and the Quaker principles of Col. JACK CHINN.

The chairman of the Kansas Fusion Convention told the Bryanite brethren that in 1904 there might be no Populist party, " so identical are its principles with those of the Democratic The Populist party may disappear as party. a name, but its principles will survive in the so-called Democratic party, which has become only an alias of Populism.

In Presidential ticket politics there are in dorsements and indorsements. There is the there has been nothing in this campaign to equal that of the Democratic Town Committee of Oyster Bay, which we find in the Oyster Bay

"Resolved, That this committee, representing the Democracy of the town of Oyster Bay, hereby indorse and ratify the platform, and each separate plank thereof, as well as the nominations thus made, and we, the members of the committee, individually and collectively pledge our most earnest and best efforts to secure the election of our standard bearers, Measrs BRYAN and STEVENSON."

One member of the committee, WARDI DICKson, found this to clash with his principles too harshly, so he resigned. The Oyster Bay Democrats have established a standard of partiage loyalty, of the sort that approves the platform's each separate plank," "individually and colectively," that may trouble the party in those numerous places where half the Democrats are vowing that half the platform must not be

The Hop. JERRY SIMPSON Was not fortunate in his efforts to induce the Kansas Fusion Convention to approve his candidacy for Senator is Congress. He was hissed among his brethren In a day or two he was wrestling and rolling or the ground with a colored citizen and raga muffins were jeering at him. But JERRY is a philosopher, and he can afford to be. Whoever hisses and whoever girds at him, JERRY is Money Devil now, and can wear stockings of hundred-dollar bills if he chooses.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is no Buseb Sanctuary, rated in "Bradstreet's" as an under taker at Hinesburg, Vt., entitled to a niche in the Gallery of Immortals? BOSTON, July 26.

Short History of Recent Wages. From the New Haren Palladium.

In spite of the disheartening predictions of the effect of the trusts upon labor, the men who work for wages appear to be on the gain, both in number and wages The Republican National Committee, which sent out blanks to members of the National Association Manufacturers, asking for information of the numbe 1890 to 1899 inclusive, has received 200 replies. The smallest number of men employed was in 1894, when the Wilson Free Trade Tariff bill was in full opera tion. In that year the total number of men was 90, 483. In 1897, after the inauguration of McKinle and the adoption of the protective policy, the numbe rose to 109.600. In 1898 the number increased t 131,428, and in 1899 to 174,645, or nearly double those of 1894. Here is the table of wages paid, which we take from the Scranton Tribune:

Year. 1891 49,875,858 1892 68,619,418 1894..... 40,803,86 1896..... 53,209,420 54.412,774 1898..... 62,247,94 1899...... 78,835,069

Wages, it will be seen, dropped to their lowest notch in 1894 from which they rose slowly but steadily till 1898.1 when they took a sudden leap upward. It 1899 there was another large gain, making the total nearly twice as large as in 1894. The rate of wage did not vary largely in these two years, but nearly twice as many families were supported. The average of wages both years was about \$452 per head. As the manufacturing establishments employed a large proportion of female labor, the rate speaks well for the liberality of American employers, whether under free trade or protection.

Bound to Take Him. "Why," asked the girl of a newly accepted sultor "am I like the American troops at Nagasaki?"

PLANETS BEYOND NEPTUNE. The Search New Going On Under Prof. Lau of

In 1846 Adams and Le Verrier pointed out that the motion of the planet Uranus was disturbed in a progressive manner probably by an unknown planet. The planet Neptune was dis covered in that year in consequence of their

salculations, as every one knows. The methods that they employed have been perfected since that time, and the theory of Neptune has been critically examined by Prof. Newcomb and others to see if it yielded any evidence for the existence of unknown major planets revolving about the sun in orbits exterior to those of Uranus and Neptune. Prof Newcomb's conclusions were that the evidence was not yet decisive either way. The problem has lately been attacked again by Mr. Hand Lau of Copenhagen, who finds evidence that two such planets exist. At least, if the major planets pointed out by him do exist. the observations of Uranus and Neptune which he has used (1690-1895) would represent the theoretica motions of these planets better than they are represented, supposing his planets not to exist His two theoretical planets have these ele

FIRST PLANET. Distance from the sun=47 times the carth's distance.

SECOND PLANET. Distance from the sun=71 times the earth's distance.

Mass-__the sun's mass. Both of these planets are thus exterior to Neptune, whose distance from the sun-30 times the earth's distance. The first planet has a mass somewhat greater than that of Neptune the second a mass somewhat greater than that of Saturn. Their stellar magnitude would be about tenth and hence they are easily photographed. Prof. Pickering, director of the Harvard College observatory, has instituted search for them on the photographic maps o the sky which are in process of construction at Cambridge. Such planets as these would have small, though appreciable disk, and would therefore differ in appearance from the fixed stars in their neighborhood. It is likely that, If they veritably exist they could be detected by their appearance alone in the great telescopes of the Yerkes and Lick observatories. The researches undertaken by Mr. Lau are very delicate and it is far from certain that the data are sufficient for the purpose. The method s adequate and sooner or later will lead to a

at Harvard.

complete solution. Astronomers will await with

interest the results of the search to be made

Street Music. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am glad o see you oppose the abolition of the street organ. It is an undoubted happiness to the poor, but, as now privileged, an unqualified nuisance to people who for any reason must be undisturbed. There is a method being seriously objectionable. Let there be a cempetent officer who should have autocratic authority to decide when an organ should be put permanently out of commission. Inasmuch as the damp or scorching or freezing air of the streets will put any instrument out of tune, whether of pipes or strings, in one day, r indeed, in one hour's playing, sometimes, no street musician should be allowed to go out of a morning strument was in tune. As no dependence can be laced on pipe instruments having reeds, they should be banished. No tunes that are musically ungrammatical should be allowed nor bad arrangements of beautiful music. No street musician should be allowed out before 9 A. M. nor after 9 P. M., and, when told by a householder or resident to 'move on," he should promptly depart out of hearing or, if refus-ing or delaying, he should be arrested.

F. NEW YORK, July 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The outers against the organ grinder has been made by people of mperfect culture, who seem to be ignorant of the fac that an organ has been played on the streets of London by a blue-blooded aristocrat and heir to an English peerage. If they had been informed of this. English persog. If they had been informed of this, they would undoubtedly show more respect for the organ. To settle the present contract visually suggest that a supply of organs be the first old suggest that a supply of organs be the first old suggest that a supply of organs be the first old suggest that a supply of organs be the first old suggest that a supply of organs be the first old suggest that a supply of organs is under the promising than newscaper petitions, since it would be likely to meet with the approval of our absentee landlord, Mr. Richard Croker. The establishment of English organs might ruin the business of the opera managers, but this is not a very serious objection. The opera managers are rich enough to look out for themselves, and, if necessary, they could invoke the aid of the Octopus. QUIVIS UNUS.

aid of the Octopus.

The Seventy-Footers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It may be that the reported strained condition of the 70 poters at Newport is exaggerated, but, at all events. there is sufficient evidence in their performance in a heavy wind and sea to prove that there is still room for improvement both in the designing and the con struction of racing yachts. There has long been a comptete cutting away of the forefoot is a mis ake, and there is something more than a suspicion that too much reliance. Is placed in the enormous weight of the lead-loaded fins. The late designer. Burgess, is credited with the assertion that every pound of lead in the keel of a yacht over and above the weight needed to make her uncapsizable becomes a drag that tends to produce a dangerous strain. It may be that Burgess was right, and that the glories of the spoon-bowed and eigarshaped boat are drawing to a close. The extreme lightness and consequent delicacy of the huil of the modern racer seem strangely connected with a monstrous bulb fin carrying from fifty to seventy tons of lead. If the wind and sea can so easily convert such yachts into sieves, as the recent race of the 70-footers would seem to indicate, it is time to put them cut of commission. We knew that they were racing machines only; we did not know that they were dangerous traps. that too much reliance. is placed in the

The Army Canteen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your Sunday tasue of the 22d inst I notice the answers made to the Secretary of War with reference to the existing canteen system. Is it not strange that reports from military posts in so-called Prohibition States should favor the system? In common with the great majority I believe in and advocate temperance, yet appreciate the merit in the present canteen sys em, and like Capt. Ayers of Troop E. Tenth Carairy. I believe that soldiers should be treated like men and not as boys or imbectles, yet ought to be punished when the rules of civilization are ignored.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 25. E. F. SCHOLDER.

Ten Thousand Republican Majority in Kansas TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Kansas is going to give 10,000 majority for McKinley and Roosevelt this year. MAURICE P. GOULD. NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 25.

Great Steamers for the Chicago-Buffale Line.

From the Inter Ocean. MILWAUKEB, Wis., July 24.-Two mammoth steel steamers will be built during the next year to run om Chicago to Buffalo, touching at Milwaukee. Mackinge Island, Detroit and Cleveland. Gregory Hurson of Milwaukee to-day announced that a cor pany with a capital of \$2,000,000 is being organised to float the enterprise. There has been a tremendou demand for through passenger service between Chicago and Buffalo during the past five years. The teamers will be built at Chicago and Detroit by the American Shipbuilding Company, and work will be begun on the big floating palaces next month. Each boat will be 470 feet long, or 100 feet longer than the Northland, and will cost about \$800,000 each. Each steamer will have a carrying capacity for 900 paysengers in addition to 5,000 tons of package freight.

Advertising the Bible in Japan.

From the Christian Intelligencer. The American Bible Society has received from its sent in Japan, the Rev. Henry Loomis, his annua report, in which he states that an experiment was made in the early part of the year to increase the cirrulation of the Bible by inserting advertisements in the leading papers. It was found to be a means of arousing attention and interest in the Bible through out the whole country. Letters of inquiry were received from more than five hundred persons in differ ent parts of the land, and many orders followed. In every important city in Japan, where any Christia work is being carried on, the Scriptures are on sale in the most prominent places.

Harper's Magazine for August is a fiction number. containing short stories by George Bird Grinnell, Brander Matthews, Stephen Crane, Margaret Briscoe, Virginia Boyle, W. W. Jacobs, Mary E. Wilkins and seumas MacManus, besides the continued stories by Mrs. Humphry Ward, Izrael Zangwill and Frank Stockton. There are poems, and a contribution to er in Thomas J. Hudson's "Evidence of

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

While there is as yet no absolute certainty as to the situation of the foreign envoys, there seem grounds for hoping that they are still alive and under the protection of the dominant power. At the same time the persistent evasion by the Chinese authorities of the requests of the various Governments to be placed in direct communication with their representatives is calculated not only to cause great anxiety for their safety, but also to put the responsible authorities in China under grave susp The most feasible explanation seems to be that the Chinese administration is not at Pekin at all, and that the foreign envoys have been moved with it to some other point, the whereabouts of which it is desired for the present to keep unknown, otherwise there is no apparently valid reason why the messages purporting to have come from some of them through Shanghai should not have been sent under flag of truce to Tientain. If the court and administration are still at Pekin, then the mystery becomes deeper than ever, and the fears for the safety of the envoys are justified. The great difficulty of the situation is that the chief source of our information from China is so notoriously intrustworthy. Whatever the real motives animating the

Chinese authorities may be, they must eventu-

ally be compelled to disclose them, but when will

depend on the unanimity of the various Powers in hastening the advance of the relieving forces, and on their cordial cooperation. Of that strong doubt is being, rightly or wrongly, expressed. The force actually on the spot is reported to be now 28,000 strong, but it lacks necessary transport and heavy guns for the probable eventuality of a stege of Pekin, and in any case is not considered strong enough to undertake an immediate advance. Then the question of uniting the various forces under one supreme head has arisen; and the solution of it promises both delay and trouble. The suggestion that a British General should be invested with the responsibility has so far met with no favor in the European Continental press, and for various reasons may be set aside. The choice seems more likely to fall upon a Russian, for the reason that the Russian coningent will be larger than that of any of the other Powers, and there would be a certain objection to placing a Japanese, however capable, in command of Europeans. A Ger-Gen. Von Lessels, who is going out in command of the German force, has instruc tions looking to separate and independent action in certain contingencies. What these may be has not been made public, but they have been carefully discussed at Berlin at conferences of members of the general staff with representatives of the different departments responsible for the equipment and transport of the contingent. The possibility that the evolving conditions of the situation may call fo action at more than one point is also presenting itself, in which case the larger contingents would have their spheres allotted to them in such a manner as to leave them independent except of the general control of the concert of the various Governments, if such is established. The rumor that a conference of the Powers may aims and action of the Powers in China should be well founded, as it is obvious that the magnitude and gravity of the task which they have before them demand a definite and binding agreement between them before they embark on its execution. Meanwhile whoever or whatever body is controlling Chinese diplomacy is undoubtedly acting with full consideration of the embarrassmen of the American and European Governments and, availing itself of the delay, is preparing to

The Shirt-Waist Man.

From the Richmond Times. The Big White Chamber had a torrid atmosph esterday, and the Shirtwaist Club occupied the back nches in large numbers and disported themselves is solid comfort until Balliff Gibbons's cagle eye, ever fearful of the dignity of the court, drove out every man with anything less than two suspenders and

From the Providence Journal. The discussion about the propriety or impropriety of a man's casting aside his coat in warm weather and appearing without it on the street continues in many quarters. The consensus of opinion is that the custom is justifiable within certain limits. Mean-

I have noticed in your columns that several of you

while the practice spreads. From the Richmond Despatch.

rrespondents have dwelt upon the fact that it was as right and proper for a man to appear without his coat upon the streets of Richmond as for a woman to sally forth in her shirt-waist. For years past women have worn light fabrics for summer wear, made into garments which in olden times were known as "sacques" or "basques." Now the question to be answered is, What is the shirtwaist? It is nothing more or less than the bodice of woman's dress. fashioned somewhat differently from the "sacques" and "basques" of our mothers and grandmothers nevertheless answering the same put pose, and has for a number of years been the recognised article of a woman's street dress. In adoption the shirt-waist, let me ask you, my male friends, has

any article of a woman's attire been discarded, or I

she any less respectably clad because she appears in

a Carment cut differently than what was worn in years

It seems almost incredible that it should be suggested that men of this caliberi should appear our streets attired in a manner that if, on his daily routine, he should meet with his mother or sisters, o any one else's mother or sisters, he would not be suffciently or decently enough clad to accompany or as sociate with them, for surely no lady in the city of Richmond would walk upon the streets of Richmond with a man without coat or vest. This, in itself, goe o prove that for a man to appear upon the streets in negligé costume, as a regular street costume, is ce ainly to trespass upon the laws of good breeding, and his appearance would certainly tend to create an mpression upon the minds of strangers, who happe o visit old Richmond, altogether contrary to that

which they have formerly entertained concerning the In giving my views on the minus coat question less I feel that in thus expressing myself I have given voice to the sentiments of the majority of Virginia's sons and daughters. YOUNG VIRGINIA.

From the Boston Herald. The shirt-waist man wont do, even in this weather

From the London Speciator.

It is not the strong States that are dangerous to the peace of the world, but the weak ones, such as Spain, Turkey and China. They who had watched the pro-longed failure of Spain to subdue the rebellion in Cuba realized, long before the United States declared war, that the most ancient colonial empire in th world was destined to pass to another master. The fears aroused by the intervention of the United States were due not to doubt as to the tasue of the struggle but to speculations as to whether some European Power, Germany for instance, would not appear to dispute with the victor the prize Similarly, the Turkish Empire has been for half a century a menace Man's beritage were many. Now China has aud enly collapsed into the position of the world's invalid, and is likely to prove a more dangerous and troublesome charge than ever was the Sultan of Turkey

Not that we share the alarmist view of the Chinese question that prevails in certain quarters. The very magnitude and complexity of the difficulty that has burst upon the Western world must prevent anything like a permanent settlement an attempt at it, for the present To put an apparently contradictory proposits afety of the world lies in its danger. What differentiates the present Chinese crists from its predecessors and from similar crisises in Eastern Europe, is that all the great Western Powers, including the United States and Japan, have acquired certain definit rights and interests, and consequently obligations in the Celestial Empire. But the great Powers and Japan are not going to fight with one another over the pusiness, for the plain and simple reason that no ower is at present prepared to take the consequences hat would flow from isolated and armed action.

The poem on "The American Soldier," printed in THE SUN last Sunday under credit to the Beston Econing Francerist, was original with Munsey's Magazina. The Books fournal about reform.

THE POPULATION OF CHINA.

The Chinese Government, at irregular intervals, takes a so-called census of the ninetee provinces of China proper and bases some of the taxes upon this enumeration. Some Western students of China accept these enumerations as fair approximations of the truth while other students are far more critical The figures usually printed have been those of the Chinese census modified by writers on China whose opinions are regarded as authoritative: but as these experts do not agree it happens that in the present decade, the estimated population of China, as given in various geographical works, varies from 250,000,000 to 450,000,000 souls.

have been accepted for many years and then rejected on account of the increasing number of writers who dispute their accuracy. In the first six volumes of "Die Bevolkerung der Erde," one of the most critical of statistical publications, the Chinese enumeration of 1842 with a total of 413,000,000 was accepted as worthy of credit; but the seventh volume went back to the enumeration of 1812, which gave a popu lation of 380,000,000; and the editor explained that this was done because the mass of criticism was now opposed to the acceptance of the figures of 1842 and the known wasting of the population by wars and famine seemed to justify smaller figures.

Some of the best writers on China have declined to express any opinion as to the population. Thus Richthofen in his great work. "China," published in 1882, simply reproducethe Chinese figures of 1812 and 1842 without comment. The Chinese officials themselves have, of late years, considerably reduced their estimates of population and explain this reduction by the great loss of life due to the raiping rebellion, the frequent famines and the Yellow River and other floods.

In recent years more credence has been given to Chinese population statistics. Mr. E. M Köhler, who is closely acquainted with many parts of China, expresses very well the prevailing feeling when he says, in the latest number of the Deutsche Rundschau, that, though the methods of the Chinese census are inexact they are more trustworthy than the estimates of foreigners who know only a small part of the country. He gives the results of the censuses from 1711 to 1882 and reasons for assuming that 380,000,000, the figures of 1882, are approximately accurate. These figures are

now generally accepted. Mr. Köhler is only one of a number of written on China to express the opinion that the country is not over-populated. He says that much of the soil is capable of producing from two to three crops a year and, allowing for this fact. there are 2.75 acres of arable land per head of population, an amount far greater than in most countries of Europe.

Terrible Ravages of Typhoid Fever in South Africa.

From the Medical Record Enteric fever, the greatest scourge of armies in the field, is raging on an extensive scale in South Africa-Probably, too, its scope is wider than is publicly reported, as the war authorities for reasons of expediency will doubtless be averse to making all the facts known, and will use their own judgment as to how much of the truth shall be suppressed. The reports, however, that have come to hand from various sources show that the situation is serious.

Mr. Pripp states in a letter to the British Medical

Journal that at the time of writing there were nearly 2,000 cases of typhoid fever in Bloemfontein alone. in Kimberley, Mafeking and Ladysmith the disease during the sieges of those towns was rife, especially in the last-named place. This condition of affairs was for obvious reasons more or less unavoidable, but it was hoped that when the opportunities, arrived, by changing the location of the camps frequently and by using every possible sanitary pressution a wide-spread outbreak might be avoided. These sanguine anticipations have unfortunately not been realized. The Journal of Tropical Medicine, June 15, says 'We have lately counted the number of deaths in the South African army from typhold fever in one of the micial lists of deaths from disease recently issued, and we find no fewer than 100 deaths from typhoid fever occurred between May 30 and June 6. and of these no fewer than twenty-three occurred on June 4. It is plain from these figures alone that the army

is suffering from an epidemic of typhoid fever and. since the deaths are not reported from one station but from many stations, that the injection is widespread. One disappointing feature in connection with typhoid ever in South Africa has been the failure of thornt tion as a preventive. Surgeon-General Jameson reports that the results from inoculation among British soldiers going to the front has been the reverse of encouraging, and does not warrant the belief that a means of conferring immunity against this disease has been discovered. He further said that he had called for a return of sickness during the slege of Ladysmith, and the result was certainly somewhat singular and rather difficult to explain away. It would appear from the figures in question that inoculation against enteric fever was unfavorable to the

incidence of the disease, but rather favorable to the case mortality. She Had Him

From the Chicago Tribune.
"Well," said little Mr. Peckenham, "I'm glad, for my part, that shirt waists are going to be fashionable for the men."

"Why?" his wife asked. "Because, as long as you've been wearing most of the clothes that by rights I ought to have worn, maybe you'll let me have your shirt waist now." Unfortunately he tripped on the edge of the rug in trying to escape, and she had him.

The Decline of Andover.

From the Christian Intelligencer. The Watchman is authority for the statement that there are now less than two dozen students to attend the instruction of nine professors at Andover Theological Seminary. The decline began soon after the retirement of Profs. Park and Phelps and the introduction of a more liberal theology. It is proposed to remove the seminary to Cambridge or Boston., as a means of regaining its old-time influence.

The Primate at a Temperance Meeting. From the Chicago Interior.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided over the Temperance Congress held in London a few days since and astonished those present, a vast gathering. by appearing in the simple attire of a country parson views was the appearance of his wife upon the same

Next Wednesday. From the Areadia Areadian.

Jap Fouch has been ordered by the commissioners to begin his duties as custodian of the Court House

That's What They Are. From the Cincinnati Enquirer THE SUN boldly treats trusts as industrial advance-

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Eugenie Doche, who was the first "Marguerite Gau tier" in Dumas's "La Dame aux Camélias," died recently in Paris at the age of 77 years.

Eleonora Duse's nineteen-year-old daughter Elisa betta Marchetti is studying to be a schoolteacher of Munich. She is said to be the image of her mothe; George Romney's portrait of Miss Elizabeth Sophi Laurence, as a young woman, was sold in London recently for \$14,620, and his portrait of William Laurence, her brother, for \$7,410.

Max Koner, Kaiser Wilhelm's favorite portrait painter, died recently in Berlin at the age of 46 years. A gold medal had just been awarded to him at the Paris Exposition for his portrait of the German Kaiser. Vice-Admiral Pérégorl, who died recently at the age of 84 years, was the last survivor of d'Urville's expedition to the South Seas in the Asirolabe and the Zelee in search of news of the fate of

La pérouse. Stenkiewicz's mother-in-law, Madame Wolodowicz. it turns out, was murdered by the brakemen on the train by which she was travelling. Eleven thousand roubles of the money stolen from her were found in

Among the British Civil List pensions awarded during the last financial year are \$200 a year to Mr. Al fred Austin, "as Poet Laureate;" £100 to Mr. John Sims Reeves, "In consideration of his eminence as a inger, and of his straitened circumstances," and £125 to Mr. Herman Charles Merivale, "In consider ation of his literary work and of his stre